

SOUTH AFRICAN SCOPE

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EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
YPSILANTI

Gold Mining a Stabilizing Factor

SOUTH AFRICA is the only really industrialized country on the African continent. Its inherent strength will prove of fundamental importance in facilitating changes that are evolutionary rather than revolutionary in character, said Mr. C. B. Anderson, in his presidential address to the annual meeting of the Transvaal and Orange Free State Chamber of Mines in Johannesburg recently.

"I am hopeful of the days that lie ahead," he said. "I believe that it is possible to see clearly the full dimensions of the South African dilemma without losing faith in the ability of our peoples to resolve it in their own way.

"In the transition period, the country will be sustained by the possession of an economy more advanced and of incomparably greater capacity than any other in Africa."

Mr. Anderson continued, "We should not underestimate the advantage for the future that rests in the location on the Witwatersrand and its extension of perhaps the world's greatest concentration of mining activity, and certainly of its greatest goldfields, together with the vast industrial complex that has sprung up around it.

"The universal, never diminishing demand for gold imparts remarkable equilibrium to the South African economy. Whatever the future may bring, this demand will remain a stabilizing factor of prime importance."

CRISES OVERCOME

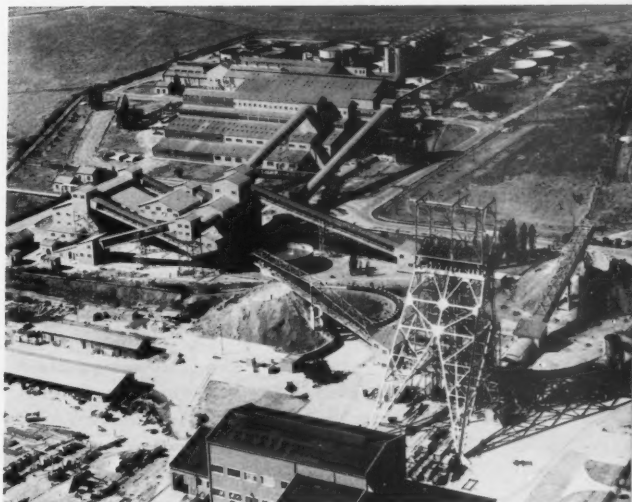
He said that in the spectacular development of South Africa over the past century from a pastoral way of life to a modern industrial state, many crises have been faced and overcome by suitable compromise with surprisingly little disturbance of the general trend of progress.

"With wise government and further compromise this should continue, for the capacities of South Africans are greater than their failings and they have the incentive of the great opportunities that lie beyond the settlement of their difficulties."

Discussing South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth, Mr. Anderson said a first result of this had been a

continuation and intensification in the world at large of hostility to South Africa's racial policies which, coupled with political and economic disturbances in the less-developed areas in Africa south of the Sahara, had served further to undermine confidence abroad in this continent as a sphere of investment.

(Continued on Page 7)



The towering headgear and the sprawling processing plant symbolize the buzz of activity, both above and below ground, at the typical gold mine.

Personal

INDUSTRIAL TOURS

The managing director of SASOL, MR. P. ETIENNE ROUSSEAU, has returned to South Africa after a month's visit abroad to discuss financial aspects of SASOL contracts with overseas firms. He visited the United States, Germany, Holland, and Great Britain.

DIABETIC SPECIALIST

DR. T. SCHNEIDER, head of Johannesburg's Diabetic Clinic, arrived in New York in early August following an extended visit to European capitals. He attended the International Diabetic Congress in Germany from July 8 through 14th and visited colleagues in Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam and London. Dr. Schneider, who is also Chairman of the Jewish Board of Deputies in South Africa, will leave New York on October 10th for Johannesburg, by way of Vienna and Israel.

JOHANNESBURG OFFICIAL VISITS

MR. PATRICK LEWIS, chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee of the Johannesburg City Council, accompanied by MRS. LEWIS, attended the International Union of Local Authorities conference during June. The Lewises toured the United States after the conference on a U.S.-S.A. Leader Exchange grant.

MUSEUM EXPERT

The Johannesburg City Council is sending MISS ANNA SMITH, director of the city's Africana Museum, to the United States to study procedure in historical museums.

TWO WIN FELLOWSHIPS

Among those chosen to receive Harvard University's Nieman Fellowships for the academic year 1961-62 are JOHN HUGHES, South African correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor (to study world communism and other international problems) and S. J. KLEU, financial editor of Die Burger (to study international economic problems). Mr. Kleu was sponsored by the African-American Institute.

THEATRICAL PRODUCER DIES

South Africa's most famous actor-producer, MR. ANDRE HUGUENET, 53, died suddenly of a heart attack in Bloemfontein recently. He had devoted his energies unremittingly to the theater and had travelled widely in Europe and the United States.

MISSIONARY DIES

MRS. MARGARET C. McCORD, who with her husband Dr. James B. McCord founded McCord's Zulu Hospital in Durban, died at her home in Oakham, Mass. on May 31st. She was born in South Africa and served there until her retirement in 1940. Mrs. McCord was 90.

Mr. A. Schauder: "MAN OF MERCY"

MR. ADOLPH SCHAUDER, 80-year-old "Father of Housing" in Port Elizabeth, visited the United States in June and July to attend the Conference of World Local Authorities which was held in Washington.

Honored by the Bantu with the African name of "Soncgeba" (Man of Mercy), Mr. Schauder has fought for sixty years for better housing for all sections of the South African people,



Mr. Schauder

and particularly in his home town. He was a City Councillor for 37 years, chairman of the Housing Committee, war-time mayor of Port Elizabeth, and, for years, a member of the National Housing Commission. In his town over a third of the population are already housed in homes built by the Municipality and the former African shanty towns have been eliminated

largely through his dynamic leadership.

His career reads like a combination of Dr. Schweitzer's and an American success story. Born in Austria to a poor Jewish family in 1880, the 13-year-old lad tramped across Europe looking for work. He emigrated to South Africa at 19 and served as a Red Cross Corporal in the Boer War and as a post-mortem assistant in the hospitals. He learned to love the country and has devoted his life to uplifting its people, black and white.

"I have always kept out of politics," he says, "because giving homes and welfare to the people is above all politics." Numerous prominent visitors from other countries have gone to Port Elizabeth to see the housing achievements, particularly for the Bantu and other non-whites. "I welcome visitors," he says, "because all who have seen genuinely and objectively for themselves have changed their minds. We have our problems, but we also have achieved wonders. We are sincerely doing our best under great difficulties and we have great achievements to show."

Schauder's only enemies are the kind of which a man can be proud. The slum landlords hate him for having taken thousands of their tenants out of the slums and put them into clean, attractive homes at low rentals. Those who live by usury and high interest rates hate him because he has pioneered in providing low-cost municipal home ownership to thousands of families. And extremists hate him because he has fought for goodwill between all sections and all races.

Mr. Schauder is quite active in Jewish communal affairs. He was one of the founders of the Jewish Board of Deputies in South Africa and has sponsored the Orthodox Hebrew Congregation in Port Elizabeth, a modern Hebrew school and many other Jewish philanthropies over the past half-century.

Besides attending the Washington conference, Mr. Schauder found time for a number of addresses to civic clubs, radio and press interviews.

Plans Progress for Research Reactor

SIX South Africans are at present working at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee in preparation for the construction of the Republic's first atomic reactor, which is being erected by the S.A. Atomic Energy Board.

The Board, formed in the late forties, is preparing to construct a modified form of the Oak Ridge Research Reactor at Pelindaba, a site 17 miles from Pretoria. The reactor will have an initial power level of 6.67 megawatts, with provision for future conversion to 20 megawatts.

In June last year, Dr. A.J.A. Roux, director of the S.A.A.E.B., came to the United States for discussions with the Oak Ridge staff. While in America, he signed a letter confirming the intent to purchase a reactor of the Oak Ridge type. The prime contractor for the reactor is a South African firm, but an American company is undertaking the nuclear design. The project will be financed jointly by the mines, industry and the S.A. Government (See Scope, June-July 1960.)

Mr. J. R. Colley, who will be the manager of the new reactor, said that the center will eventually be a small-scale Oak Ridge laboratory, including chemistry, physics and metallurgy laboratories, as well as facilities for isotope production.

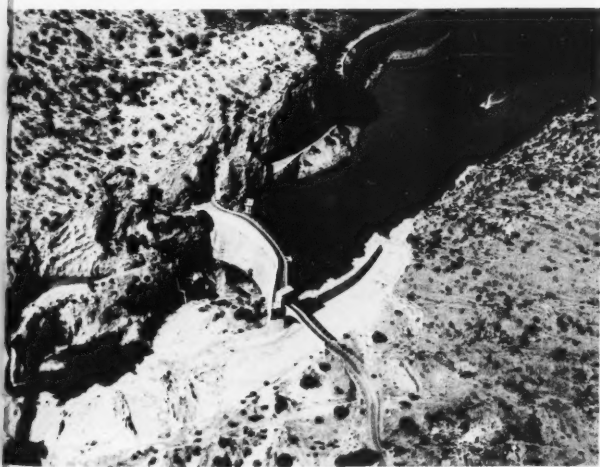
The six staff members of the South African installation who are presently in Oak Ridge are: Mr. Colley, Dr. Ernst van der Spuy, physicist; Mr. Denis Carroll, Mr. P. J. Joubert and Mr. Christiaan Moller, reactor supervisors; and Mr. I. D. du Plessis, reactor instrumentation technician. Another South African, Mr. A. C. Neethling, is also at Oak Ridge as a visiting architect for the Atomic Energy Board.

The group will stay in the United States for approximately a year, and will concentrate on the study of the construction and operation of the Oak Ridge Reactor. They are working with the Operations and Physics Divisions of the Laboratory.

The first sod on the site for the South African reactor was recently turned by Dr. T.E.W. Schumann, deputy chairman of



Viewing the Oak Ridge Research Reactor with Mr. J. A. Cox, superintendent of Operations Division, are the six South Africans at the National Laboratory. Front row, left to right, are Mr. Christiaan Moller, Mr. Cox, and Mr. J. R. Colley. Back row are Dr. E. van der Spuy, Mr. Denis Carroll, Mr. A. C. Neethling, Mr. I. D. du Plessis, and Mr. P. J. Joubert.



The Hartebeestpoort Dam will provide a ready outlet for non-contaminated wastes from the new reactor.

the S.A. Atomic Energy Board. "We in South Africa must give a lead in atomic research and development to other African territories," Dr. Schumann said.

The reactor will probably be completed towards the end of 1963 and will cost about \$2,800,000. It will be used mainly for research, material testing and the production of radioactive isotopes. The Pelindaba site, situated conveniently near Johannesburg and Pretoria, is near the Hartebeestpoort Dam and the disposal of waste below the danger level will be deposited in the Dam with no risk of contamination.

Students of the universities of Pretoria, the Witwatersrand and Potchefstroom will have access to the reactor and the Atomic Energy Board plans to provide housing accommodation for visitors using the center.

The research and development program of the S.A. Atomic Energy Board is concerned with four main objectives: isotope production and use; investigation into the possible future applications of nuclear power in the country; research in the field of atomic energy and developments in the field of fuel technology to strengthen South Africa's position in the world uranium market.

The production of uranium is of special interest for the mining industry since the metal is a by-product of gold mining. South Africa, long well-known as a leading source of gold, produced \$140 million worth of uranium in 1957 alone.



"Fellow citizens of the Republic of South Africa!" With these words, Charles Robberts Swart hailed the thousands gathered in Church Square, Pretoria, to welcome him as the first President of the Republic. Above, the Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, presents the President to the people. Below, the inaugural procession moves away from the Palace of Justice.

State President Swart Installed

IN THE FIRST minutes of May 31, the Republic of South Africa—after 51 years of life as a Union and a member of the Commonwealth—peacefully severed the last remaining constitutional ties with the British monarchy.

"The moment has arrived," proclaimed State President C. R. Swart in his address to the people, "this momentous and sacred moment in our history.

"Today, May 31, 1961, is the first occasion in our history that this South Africa of ours is bound together in its entirety under one free government, responsible only to ourselves and bound in loyalty only to one internal state and with a chief of state of our own."

FREEDOM IS THE WATCHWORD

"The inalienable right of absolute authority over our country's affairs and the freedom of the electorate to decide at specified times who shall govern the country has been incorporated into the Constitution. This right must, and shall be maintained. The despotism of a person or the tyranny of a system, will not be tolerated. Freedom will be the watchword," he continued.

A VICTORY OF NATIONHOOD

"The advent of the Republic is not, and should not, be seen as a victory of one section over another nor as a triumph of republicans over those who preferred the existing system of government. It should instead be viewed as a victory for and the inevitable accomplishment of an evolutionary constitutional development of a free nationhood.

"If it is to be a triumph, it must and can be a triumph of true nationhood."

A NEW BEGINNING

"On this day," Mr. Swart declared, "we express the greatest desire of our hearts and our whole being. That desire is—I know that I speak for every true South African—that we want to be happy in our own country. Happiness for ourselves and our children, happiness for our fellow countrymen of all races and colors, happiness for our country in the comity of nations, that is our fervent desire.

"A new opportunity for us has now arrived—the great opportunity to make a new beginning.

"A new beginning does not necessitate the discarding of sound and well-tried principles and policies of the past. It does, however, require a new attitude of mind, a new spirit, a new heart.

PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

"In the international world we seek peace and friendship with all nations. We harbor no designs for the dispossession or curtailment of the rights or possessions of other nations nor for interference in their affairs.

"We shall at all times extend practical friendship to those nations who wish to be our friends."



At 6:45 a.m. on May 31st, the crowd which had gathered in Church Square during the night despite the rain watched with interest as the Republican flag was raised over the Palace of Justice.



Escorted by Mr. T. J. Endemann, Chief of Protocol, Mr. Swart walks into the Grootekerk for the induction ceremony.



Mr. Swart faces the Chief Justice as he takes the oath during the induction ceremony in the Grootekerk, Pretoria. Standing left is the Rev. P. S. Z. Coetzee, Moderator of the Free State Dutch Reform Church, and on the right is the Right Rev. E. G. Knapp-Fisher, Anglican Bishop of Pretoria.

Tokyo Bank Opens S. A. Branch

THE INCREASING trade between South Africa and Japan necessitated the opening of the first branch of the Bank of Tokyo in Johannesburg recently. The representative of the bank, Mr. T. Komiyama, said that although the Japanese are keen to find new markets for their products, Japan is at present more interested in importing raw materials from South Africa.

The bank does not intend to trade in South Africa but will finance international trade and will advise South African merchants who wish to deal with Japan. Mr. Komiyama said that Japan was looking forward to trade relations with South Africa even better than those that already exist.

Japan is potentially a large buyer of South African raw materials and has trade missions travelling throughout the world, including South Africa, investigating sources of supply. The Japanese are interested in yellow corn, iron ore, citrus, alloys, metals and minerals.

At the end of July, the largest single cargo of corn—18,000 tons—and probably the biggest carried away from South Africa, left Durban bound for Japan.

PIG IRON MARKET

Mr. H. Ozawa, director of the Kobe Steel works and leader of a four-man trade mission which recently visited South Africa, said that Japan plans to double her imports of iron ore from South Africa. At present 500,000 tons of ore a year are being exported to Japan.

The Yawata Iron and Steel Company, largest steel producer in Japan, also announced recently that the Company is negotiating with African Metals Corporation for the import of large amounts of pig iron from South Africa on a long-term basis. Yawata said African Metals Corporation has offered to sell pig iron at an annual rate of 500,000 tons over a period of 15 years, and the company was interested in the offer in view of the low prices of South African pig iron.

Japanese exports to South Africa soared to a record \$63,000,000 last year. Businessmen comment that many Japanese products are of top quality and are cutting out established European and American rivals. Japan has almost doubled her exports to South Africa in the past five years, and the drive is broadening. Textiles, toys and transistor radios have made spectacular advances, and now the emphasis is on automobiles, motor cycles and scooters.

COMMERCE WITH CANADA

SOUTH AFRICA'S departure from the Commonwealth has not affected her commercial relations with Canada, Mr. R. Dale, Canadian commercial representative in Cape Town, said recently in Quebec. Business ties remained as close as ever.

South Africa imports between \$50 million and \$60 million worth of Canadian goods annually, and exports \$15 million worth of goods in return.

Dr. Diederichs: ECONOMY MOVING UPWARD

DESPITE an outflow of private capital, South Africa last year maintained an upward movement of general economic progress, the Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. N. Diederichs, recently stated.

The gross value of agricultural production increased from \$1,013.6 million in 1958/59 to \$1,090.6 million in 1959/60, an over-all increase of \$77 million.

The value of South Africa's mineral production (excluding quarry products) during 1960 reached the record amount of \$1,160.6 million, compared with \$1,085 million in 1959 and \$987 million in 1958.

The value of manufacturing industry production increased by 5 per cent during 1960, and the monthly index of electricity generation rose from 162 in 1959 to 173 in 1960 (1953 index: 100).

"In spite of the outflow of private capital, our economy is basically sound," the Minister said, "but we shall have to cut our imports and support local manufacturers."

He added that South Africa is the fifth largest producer of raw wool in the world and produces over 300,000,000 lbs. per year. Total annual consumption is about 70,000,000 lbs.

"Wool represents after gold our most important export commodity," the Minister said. In South Africa there would be tremendous possibilities for wool-processing industries if the threat of competition from man-made fibres could be averted.

Second in Dividends

BRITAIN receives more dividends from investments in South Africa than any country in the world with the exception of the United States, an advertisement in The London Sunday Times recently stated.

"Total interest and dividends received by Britain on overseas company securities in 1960 is estimated (by the Bank of England) at £76,200,000," says the advertisement. "The main sources were: the United States—£25.1 million; South Africa—£18.5 million; Canada—£14.5 million; Rhodesia and Nyasaland—£8.4 million. Between the years 1958 and 1960, South Africa's contribution increased by £2.1 million, the United States' by £1.5 million."

Foreign Assets Climbing

COMBINED gold and foreign assets held by the South African Reserve Bank on July 21st amounted to \$226,095,981 (R161,497,129), showing an increase over the previous week of \$11,604,886. Of this, \$3,329,381 is an increase in gold holdings.

At the end of May this year, gold and foreign assets stood at a low of \$201,180,000.

Gold Mining

(Continued from Page 1)

After referring to the selling of investments and the shortage of development capital, Mr. Anderson continued, "The decline in favour of gold mining in South Africa as a sphere of investment is, on the economic facts, unwarranted, and large-scale investment should be as amply rewarded as it has been in the past. World demand for gold is as eager as ever, and we are continuing to mine it with increasing efficiency, in ever increasing quantities."

INCREASED PRODUCTION

Mr. Anderson also pointed out that—

- In the past year no less than 30 major new shafts were in process of sinking and the general picture was one of vigorous activity.
- In the short space of six years gold production increased by 46 per cent which represented additional foreign exchange earnings of \$666,400,000 over that period.
- The Orange Free State is producing 30 per cent of South Africa's total production of gold compared with 28 per cent a year ago. An interesting reflection of the size of the gold mining industry is that the Orange Free State alone produces more gold than Canada, which is the second biggest gold producer in the free world. This distinction is also shared by the East Rand which is sometimes wrongly dismissed as a field of minor importance.
- No less than 38 per cent of the total dividends of \$97,924,000 was declared by Free State mines, while Klerksdorp and Far Western Rand contributed 20 and 19 per cent respectively.
- Gold output for the first quarter of 1961 totalled 5,487,563 fine ounces, which is 344,437 fine ounces above the corresponding quarter of 1960. The indications were that the peak had not yet been reached and that the decline in revenue from uranium due to the recent stretch-out agreement would, in the years ahead, be overtaken by a rise in revenue from gold. Mr. Anderson considered it paradoxical that solid achievements of that kind should be so clouded by events that doubts existed among investors abroad about the future prospects of the industry.

GLOBAL SHORTAGE

Mr. Anderson said there was a global shortage of monetary reserves. "The total money supply of the Western World measured in dollars since 1939 has increased by over 300 per cent while monetary gold reserves expressed in the same terms have risen by no more than 70 per cent.

"This increase in liquidity may be shown in other ways such as in the relationship between gold reserves and international trade, and the facts are unassailable. Failing the discovery of large new deposits of gold, an increase in the gold price is the only logical way to restore and enhance the liquidity of all countries.

"The time will surely come when the release of gold from the bondage of the present fixed dollar price will be demanded in the interests of international trade and the orderly arrangements of currencies."

U.S.-S.A. Trade Exceeds \$500 Million

THE UNITED STATES is South Africa's second most important trading partner and according to American statistics and other information, the aggregate trade between the two countries exceeded \$500 million in 1960. From the American point of view, on the other hand, South Africa occupied only fourteenth position as a trading partner.

The South African Department of Commerce and Industries reports that U.S. exports to South Africa averaged \$254 million per year during the five years 1955 to 1959 and increased to \$280 million in 1960 compared to \$220 million in 1959.

Imports from South Africa as recorded in U.S. statistics averaged \$100 million per year during 1955/59 and amounted to \$104 million in both 1959 and 1960. The published import statistics do not include uranium oxide, however, estimated at over \$90 million per year since 1958.

The amounts recorded for diamonds also appear to be underestimated by from \$30 million to \$40 million per year. Total imports from South Africa by the United States probably exceeded \$220 million during 1960.

NON-MINERAL PRODUCTS

Fluctuations in the value of American imports from South Africa over the past four years were due more to price changes than to differences in the volume of shipments, although there were some volume decreases. These were compensated for by the entry of new products, but not in sufficient quantities to bring about an appreciable growth in South African exports to the United States.

Minerals, ores and diamonds have for many years been the principal commodities exported by South Africa to the United States, but other commodities are gradually gaining in importance. In 1960 non-mineral products accounted for 40 per cent of South Africa's exports to the United States compared with only 27 per cent in 1957.

The range of products has also widened and additions during the past four years include wool apparel, wood pulp, synthetic wax, pig iron, steel products, automobile parts and chemicals.

EXPORTS RISING

TOTAL EXPORTS and the sale of gold bullion for the period January through June this year increased by \$83,357,536 in relation to the same period last year. According to a preliminary trade statement issued by the Department of Customs and Excise, total exports amounted to \$1,086,267,833 as of June 30, as compared with \$1,002,910,297 in 1960.

The first half of this year saw an increase in the sale of gold bullion of \$67,736,200 to a total sale of \$423,805,200. Likewise, export products rose by \$15,621,336 to \$662,462,633, compared with \$646,841,297 during the first half of last year.



Many well-known business firms have established headquarters in this large new office block.

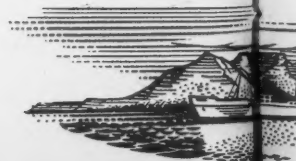
Cape Town's

ON THE SPOT where, less than a quarter-century ago, the breakers of Table Bay fretted away in the grip of the notorious winds of the Cape of Good Hope, today towers the tallest building in Africa. The ambitious vision which brought about this metamorphosis is the result of Cape Town's Foreshore Development Council, set up in 1948 to give the cramped city, with its narrow streets laid out for horse and ox-carts, room to breathe.

By reclaiming ground from the very bottom of the harbor, Cape Town has been provided with the opportunity to enlarge its heart, stimulate its bloodstream and create order out of the chaos which had resulted from years of rapid, unplanned industrial growth. Unlike Pretoria which has been planned always with an eye to the future, Cape Town sprung up in a confusion of unsightly business premises of all styles choking the densely populated urban area and leaving no room for parks or gardens. Held back always by the constricting boundaries of the harbor, the city found itself choking to death.

But although the idea of reclaiming part of Cape Town from the sea originated with the S.A. Railways and Harbours Administration in 1935, the actual project did not get under way until after the Second World War. Today, with completion of the project still fifteen years hence, it is already possible to catch sight of the compact, yet spacious Foreshore of the future. Many buildings have sprung up engulfing the statue of Van Riebeeck which used to stand quite alone at the foot of Adderley Street.

New highways are being constructed to bring the heavy flow of suburban traffic into the center without bottlenecks. The broad main street, the Heerengracht, cuts a swarth through the





New highways are being constructed to bring the heavy flow of suburban traffic into the city without traffic jams.

n'shanging Face

area, its ample sidewalks and tree-lined strips of green parkway giving noon-time strollers a chance to breathe. A magnificent fountain, costing \$70,000, was opened last year by the Minister of Lands, Mr. P. O. Sauer.

One of the most important problems raised in the development of the Foreshore was the integration of the old and new parts of Cape Town. Under the final plan, the two sections will form one harmonious whole. Two monumental entrances will enclose the area, one on the sea-side named "The Gateway to Africa" and the other on the land-side "Great Boulevard."

The new roads, buildings, power supply and other facilities will bring the total cost of the development to \$37,800,000—not counting, of course, the sums spent by private enterprise. By June of last year, 28 buildings had been completed and another ten were under construction. The biggest of these is the 293-foot Sanlam Centre, the tallest building in Africa. Built to accommodate between 1,500 and 2,000 office workers, this 23-story concrete giant costs an estimated \$4,800,000.

Other landmarks of the Foreshore development include entrances to the harbor area, customs sheds, a new city railway station (scheduled for opening in March, 1962), offices for the Railways Administration, a railway hotel and goods sidings and warehouses. A shopping center and office buildings are under construction and there is provision for a new community center.

As a result of the Foreshore Development Council's vision, a new Cape Town is growing outward from the bowl at the foot of Table Mountain. An ultra-modern business block has sprung up where the fishermen of old sold their lobster and snoek, and Cape Town is fast becoming one of the prettiest and most modern cities in Africa.



The imposing Railways Administration Building (above) and the Sanlam Centre (below) are two of the concrete giants standing on land reclaimed from the sea.





Mr. Eric de Gee, a professional lifeguard, instructs an education student of Bechet College at the Tills Crescent Pool. Sparks residents also have access to a sports field.

SPARKS ESTATE AT DURBAN

ON THE OUTSKIRTS of Durban lies the Sparks Estate, a modern Coloured residential area with a population of about 6,000 people. The inhabitants may purchase their own homes for a down payment of \$560 with monthly payments of \$28.

The attractive new community center, erected at a cost of \$42,000, includes a well-equipped assembly hall, a library, a clinic and a nursery school where working mothers can leave their small children. A modern shopping center is also at the disposal of Sparks residents.

A few months ago, the St. Thomas home for Coloured children came into being, filling an urgent need for a well-equipped building for the youngsters. Other features of the area are a home for young factory girls and retired widows, and a dormitory for the students of nearby Bechet College.

The great progress which has taken place on Sparks Estate testifies to the cooperation and enthusiasm of the residents and their pride in their homes.



Above: Children play at the Child Welfare Society's home. Left: Each house in Sparks Estate has a large garden.



Umtata Session Ends

PLANS for the acceleration in development of the Transkei were announced by the Transkeian Bantu Commissioner-General, Mr. J. H. Abraham, at the fifth session of the Transkeian Territorial Authority at Umtata recently.

During the present financial year an expenditure of \$14 million would be shared by the Transkei on a pro rata basis with other Bantu homelands. This appropriation would be used for a variety of new projects, Mr. Abraham said, including irrigation dams, soil conservation schemes and the construction of rural housing.

"It is the intention to employ, as far as is humanly possible, the sons and daughters of your own people," Mr. Abraham continued, "to achieve what the Government has set out to do. It is the wish and the will of my Government to proceed along these lines in an honest endeavour to preserve your birthright in the land of your fathers."

The Bantu Authority system is now becoming more and more a part of the Bantu's political, social and economic development, Mr. Abraham said. "If one fact emerged from the tension that prevailed in East Pondoland, it is that the mass of the people are not to be intimidated into submission by the agents of Communism who tried their best to terrorize them."

The Transkeian Territorial Authority elected Chief Kaizer D. Matanzima to replace Paramount Chief Botha M. Sigcau as the chairman of the governing body for the Xhosa-speaking unit. In his first address as chairman, Mr. Matanzima called for patience, determination and statesmanship in dealing with the area's affairs. "Self-government has now become our resolved policy and there is no turning back from the road we have taken," he said.

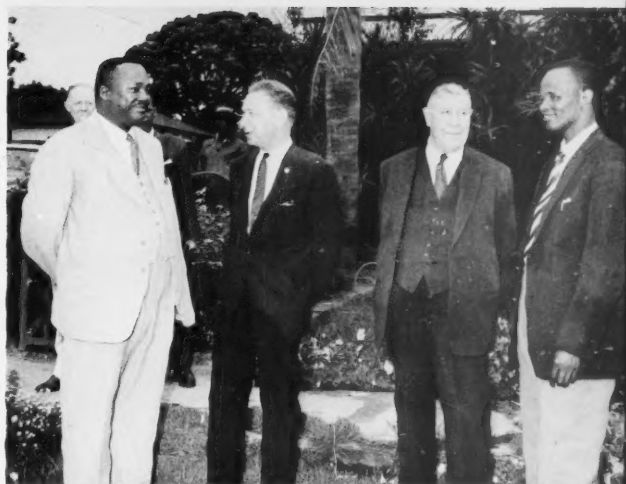
More than 100 motions covering a wide field were taken up by the T.T.A., covering government, administration, Bantu law and customs, economics, education, land and agriculture, health and hospitals, and employment and social conditions.

MINISTER PUSHES BANTU SELF-GOVERNMENT

SPEAKING in Parliament recently, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. D. C. de Wet Nel, declared that the Government's aim is to lead the Bantu in the Transkei and other territories to self-government as soon as possible.

The Minister said he had already given instructions that all efforts should be made to enlist every educated Bantu in the Transkei in the local administration in order to hand over to them the administration of the area.

His department has initiated the five-year plan to develop the Bantu homelands, which had been devised in consultation with the Bantu authorities. A road-building program is under way with the cooperation of the Bantu and some excellent roads, especially in the Soutpansberg area, have already been provided.



During the Secretary-General's visit to the Transkei last January, Mr. Hammarskjöld discussed local affairs with (left to right) Paramount Chief Botha M. Sigcau (then Chairman of the Transkeian Territorial Authority), Mr. M. D. C. de Wet Nel, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, and Chief Kaizer D. Matanzima.

TRADE LOANS MULTIPLY

DURING the first 15 months of active operation by the Bantu Development Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., 920 applications for financial assistance were received and loans valued at \$397,600 have been granted. Except for two loans for the establishment of small industries, the major part of the capital the Corporation has made available has been used for financing retail and wholesale trade.

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Bantu minister



Young farmer

The Republic

AS WIDE as the diversity of its vast countryside, so heterogeneous are the peoples who make up the nation of South Africa.

Here live the descendants of Huguenot and Hollander, Englishman and Scot, German and Jew, Portuguese and Italian, Bantu and Bushman in a land which offers enough living space for all. And as divergent as the races who make up the peoples of South Africa are their trades and professions, their religious beliefs and traditions, their ideologies and ideals.

In the cities live dynamic people who represent the rapidly developing economy as well as the sensitive creative artist to whom the preservation and promotion of art and culture is of paramount importance. There too live the urbanized Bantu, transplanted from their established tribal traditions into strange circumstances and an alien culture which they gradually adapt to and absorb.

On vast plains, or in the deep valleys between high mountains live the farmers, people with strong lineaments and the unmistakable qualities of a pioneering generation. In small towns, men with simplicity of outlook and belief and spontaneous humanity. Along the coasts, fishermen's sharp eyes scan the sea and coarse sounds issue from bony, weather-beaten bodies.

Modern artist



Ndebele patriarch



Indian couple





Gold miners

Many Peoples

In the mines, there is sweat and strain to bring up the ore from the rich storehouse of the earth. In the fields, thunderclouds that could ruin crops are eyed with unease. In industry, energetic toil to put the country's best on the market. . . . And in each group, individual characteristics come strongly to the fore, providing a rich contrast within the framework of a single country's population:

The hardness and steadfast conservatism of the Afrikaner descendents of the Voortrekkers; the strong attachment to age-old traditions of the Englishman; the thoroughness of the German; the business talents of the Jews; the charm and finesse of the Frenchmen; the Eastern reticence and aloofness of the Indian; the deep-rooted, colorful ceremonies and religious festivals of the Malays; crisp wit and gay outlook of the Coloureds; the inherent dignity and calm of the rural Bantu; the alert curiosity and awakening to its own by the urban Bantu; and the primitive indifference of the Bushmen.

Interesting, energetic and—by the very nature of its colorful national make-up—a land full of undercurrents, divergent ideals and visions of the future. But a country whose many diverse peoples find a common bond in the words: "South Africa, our homeland."



Window-shopper

Small child

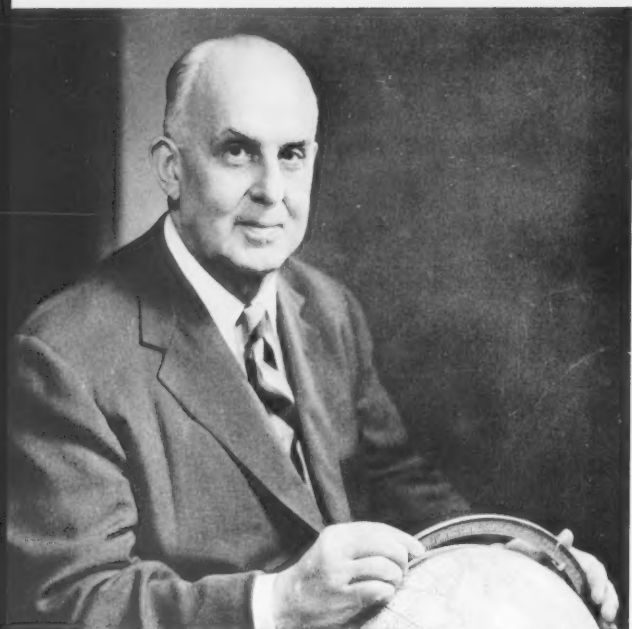


Coloured fisherman



Cape Malay girl





Fabian Bachrach

Mr. Eugene C. van Wyk, author, world traveller and lecturer, was the first person to broadcast from America on an international program in a foreign language.

Afrikaans in California

A COURSE in Afrikaans will be taught this fall at the University of California, Los Angeles. The Afrikaans course, to be given in conjunction with a course in Dutch-Flemish, will be taught by Dr. William F. Roertgen.

"UCLA will thus join the University of Amsterdam as the only institutions in the world outside South Africa to teach Afrikaans," commented Dr. V. A. Oswald, Jr., chairman of UCLA's department of Germanic languages.

Dr. Roertgen, a lecturer in German, is spending the summer in the Netherlands refreshing his fluency, visiting universities and collecting books for the UCLA library.

Baby Elected Chief

THE INFANT SON of the general manager of a citrus fruit farm in the Eastern Transvaal has been chosen chief of the 3,000 formerly chief-less Bantu farm workers. The workers, coming from many different tribes and speaking a variety of languages and dialects, had regarded themselves a one socio-economic unit, but they had not been able to agree on a chief. Then young Mark Solomon was born to the farm manager and his wife. He was elected chief and will be formally installed on his first birthday. Chief Mark, whose Bantu name means "Lord of the Lion," will be the actual leader with all the authority of a born chief. The boy's father, Dennis Solomon, is the second generation in his family to run the estate.

S. A. Journalist Made Broadcast History

ON FEBRUARY 19, 1925, Radio Station KDKA in Pittsburgh made broadcasting history by becoming the first radio station to broadcast a foreign language from the United States on an international program. The language was Afrikaans.

On that date, KDKA, owned and operated by Westinghouse, broadcast a half-hour short-wave program directly to Station JB in Johannesburg, which then transmitted it to listeners throughout South Africa.

The program featured a talk by Mr. Eugene C. van Wyk, an Afrikaner journalist then living in Brooklyn. Ten minutes were broadcast in English and ten minutes in Afrikaans, which had only that year been recognized as an official language of the Union. The remaining time was devoted to the playing of Afrikaans songs (including "Sarie Marais") loaned to KDKA by Mr. Van Wyk for the occasion.

The broadcast to South Africa was the second in a series of international programs organized by KDKA. The first had taken place shortly before to Sydney, Australia. At the time, Mr. Van Wyk read about the international programs and, noticing that the second one was scheduled for transmission to South Africa, he wrote to Westinghouse offering to lend them Afrikaans songs for the program.

A few days later, the New York office of Westinghouse phoned him and asked to have an interview. They invited him to be the speaker, as South Africa had no representative in the United States at that time. Mr. Van Wyk agreed, on the condition that he be allowed to speak also in Afrikaans.

The broadcast took place at 9 p.m. on February 19th, but the time differential between America and South Africa caused it to be received by Station JB at 4 a.m. on the 20th. The early hour, however, did not deter a great number of South African listeners, including Mr. Van Wyk's father. The day following the broadcast, KDKA received a telegram from JB which read "Program very successful, transmission excellent."

Numerous letters from people all over the Union who had listened to the KDKA program were later received by Mr. Van Wyk as well as many letters from listeners in the United States.

It was thus that Afrikaans became the first foreign language to be broadcast on an international program from America. Mr. Van Wyk, whose world-wide travels have resulted in many lectures and publications, is now associated with the Swedish American Line in New York City.

Monkey Business

THE RACE to keep up with the Joneses is having a weird effect on Johannesburg's pet-buying habits. Pet dealers have told a Rand Daily Mail reporter that parents no longer think in terms of buying their children a puppy or a kitten. In these enlightened days, the pet demand is for tame snakes, chameleons, squirrels, marmosets and miniature monkeys.

1666 and All That

"GIANT FIRE Destroys London: 200,000 Homeless," screams the banner headline of a revolutionary new newspaper being published in South Africa for schoolchildren. The paper then describes in modern terminology the events of the great London fire of 1666.

The first edition of the newspaper, recently distributed to Johannesburg schools, was received with enthusiasm by most educators. Set out in tabloid form and well-illustrated, it dramatizes important historical events in the form of news stories in both English and Afrikaans.

The discovery of Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb is announced in bold headlines, with a dateline of Egypt, November 26, 1922. A special correspondent reports from Kitty Hawk that the "Air Age is Born—Man Flies at Last" and gives an account of the Wright brother's flight in 1903.

The purpose of the paper is to "face-lift" the teaching of history and other subjects, making remote historical incidents come alive. It is designed to get the children reading and more interested in knowledge.

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Mr. D. Krugel somersaults across eight horses at the training grounds in Pretoria.

ATHLETE'S RECORD LEAP

AFTER A YEAR of practice Mr. D. Krugel, a student at the South African Police College in Pretoria, has perfected a 26-foot hurdle across the backs of eight horses. Only three other men are known to have accomplished this leap and they all belong to the college—Mr. M. Scheepers, Mr. J. Schoemen and Mr. W. Welgemoed.

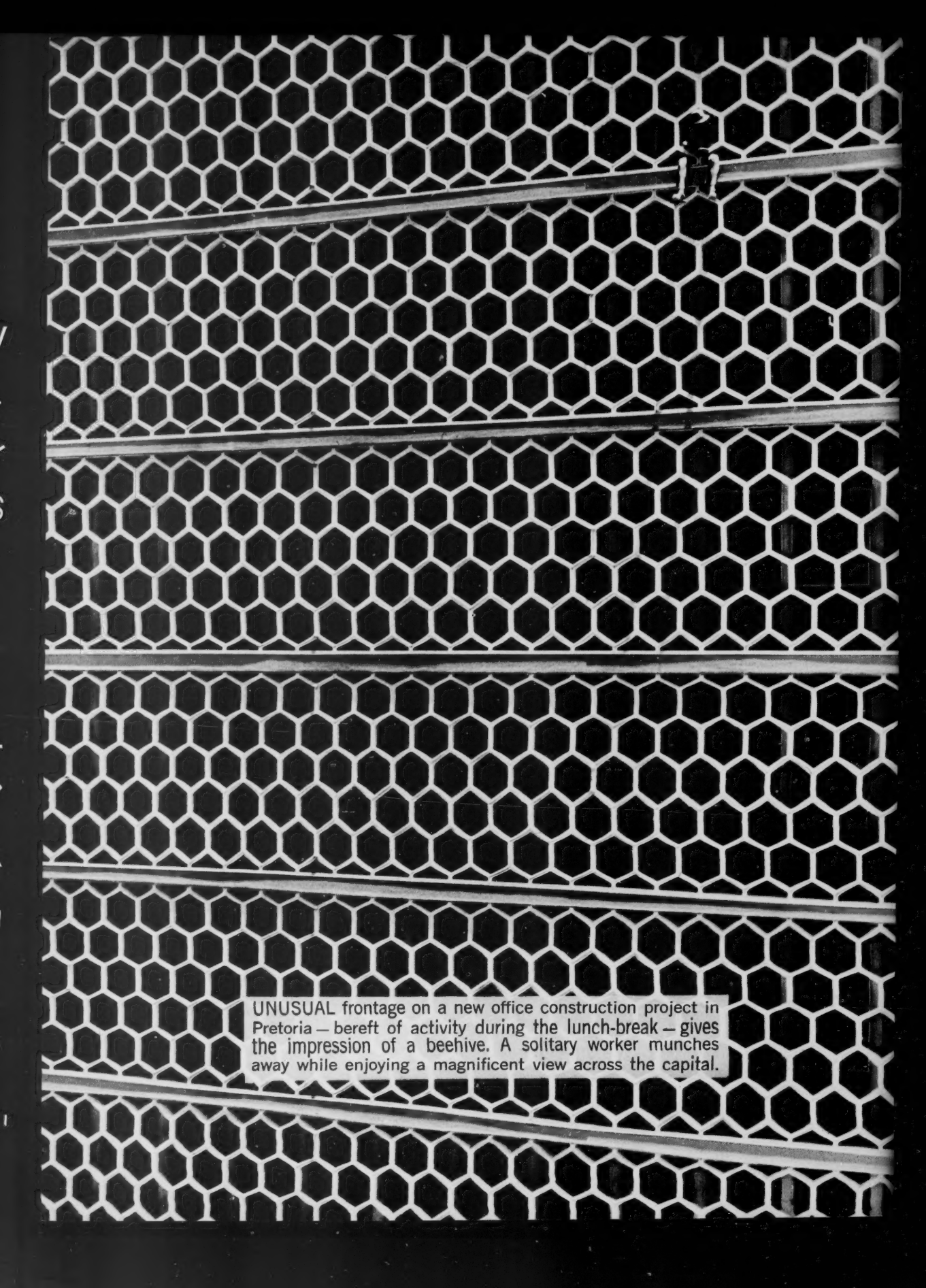
After a 30-foot run, the jumpers get an assist from a small trampoline that sends them into "orbit" for the horse-hurdling flight. Most of the other 1,000 students at the college have to be satisfied with the less thrilling, if equally vigorous, physical activities of boxing, wrestling and swimming.

Motherless Lambs Born in Natal

ALTHOUGH both their parents are in Britain, two purebred Border Leicester ram lambs were born recently in Pietermaritzburg. This amazing achievement is the result of an experiment conducted a few months ago by the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, in conjunction with the Agricultural Research Council, Cambridge, England.

The young rams, named Romulus and Remus, were imported as fertilized eggs, one-fifth of a millimeter in diameter and only just visible to the naked eye. The eggs were flown to South Africa and then transferred to local ewes.

Border Leicester ewes were mated to Border Leicester rams in Cambridge and the fertilized sheep eggs recovered from the ewes. They were transferred from Britain to Natal in the reproductive tracts of rabbits which acted as live incubators during the four-day journey. Two similar experiments were made three years ago, but both were unsuccessful. This is the first time that fertilized eggs of farm animals have been successfully transported.



UNUSUAL frontage on a new office construction project in Pretoria – bereft of activity during the lunch-break – gives the impression of a beehive. A solitary worker munches away while enjoying a magnificent view across the capital.

